

In Cache county were added to the settlements already mentioned Richmond, a farming town<sup>34</sup> on the line of the Utah and Northern railroad; Lewiston on the west bank of Bear River, opposite Richmond; Benson, eight miles south-west of Logan; and Newton, a thriving village a little to the north-west of the same town.<sup>35</sup> The corner-stones of the Logan temple were laid in 1877, its site being chosen by Brigham a few weeks before his death. The structure is of stone, painted and plastered in variegated tints, and capped with an iron roof.<sup>36</sup>

Rich, or as it was first termed Richland, county, in the north-eastern corner of the territory, was organized in 1864, being carved out of Cache county,<sup>37</sup> Randolph, the county seat, near its centre, and surrounded with excellent pasture-land, Garden City at its extreme north-west, and Woodruff<sup>38</sup> on Bear River, being now the principal settlements. The limits of Summit county on the south were extended in 1872 by an act of the Utah legislature, and in 1886 it was bounded on the north by Wyoming and Morgan county, and on the south, east, and west by Uintah, Wasatch, Morgan, and Salt Lake counties. In 1883 Park City, the centre of supply for the Ontario and other mines, was the most considerable town.<sup>39</sup>

Brigham City, the county seat of Box Elder, west of Cache county, and on the line of the Utah and the same period, commencing with the time when its site was purchased by Captain Brown from Miles Goodyear.

<sup>34</sup> Incorporated Feb. 6, 1869.

<sup>35</sup> At the southern end of Cache Valley is the town of Paradise, and scattered throughout the valley are several small settlements. For descriptive sketch of Cache co. settlements, see *S. L. C. Herald*, Nov. 3, 10, 1877. In 1880 Paradise had 490 inhabitants. Orson Smith, in *Utah Sketches*, MS., 1-2.

<sup>36</sup> See, for ceremony of laying the corner-stones, *Deseret News*, Sept. 26, 1877; for dedication, *Biog. Lorenzo Snow*, 452-3; for act incorporating Logan City, *Utah Compiled Laws*, 711-18; for description of the city, *Deseret News*, Oct. 15, 1873, July 23, 1879; *S. L. Weekly Herald*, March 31, 1881.

<sup>37</sup> For organic act, see *Utah Acts Legis.*, 1863-4, 18-19. The county was named after Apostle Chas C. Rich.

<sup>38</sup> Named after Apostle Wilford Woodruff. *Richards' Utah Miscell.*, MS., 4.

<sup>39</sup> The other principal settlements besides those mentioned elsewhere were Echo and Wanship, both on the line of the Utah Eastern railroad. Wanship was named after an Indian who was much respected. *Richards' Utah Miscell.*, MS., 3.

Northern railroad, together with Willard City, seven miles farther to the south, had in 1886 become places of note. The site of the former was remarkably picturesque.<sup>40</sup> Tooele and Grantsville, in Tooele county, south of Box Elder, had each in 1880 a population of about 1,200, and Corinne, incorporated in 1870, about 400.<sup>41</sup> Nephi, the county seat of Juab county,<sup>42</sup> contained in 1880 a thriving population of about 2,500, most of them farmers, though the manufacturing interests of this town were not inconsiderable, the Tintic mines furnishing a market for surplus lumber and produce.<sup>43</sup>

Utah county, with two lines of railroad,<sup>44</sup> excellent farming-lands<sup>45</sup> and manufacturing facilities, and the largest fresh-water lake in the territory,<sup>46</sup> ranked second in population to Salt Lake county,<sup>47</sup> and first in its yield of cereals and fruits. By persistent effort, the

<sup>40</sup> Willard City is named after Willard Richards. *Richards' Utah Miscell.*, MS., 7; Brigham, of course, after President Young. Both were incorporated in 1867. See *Utah Compiled Laws*, 737-9, 743-5. At Brigham City choice fruit was raised in abundance. In 1880 there was a large tannery and a woollen factory in operation. Near Willard City grain, fruit, and vegetables were raised, but the facilities for manufacture were meagre. A. Christensen and G. W. Ward, in *Utah Sketches*, MS., 45-104. For descriptions of Brigham City at various dates, see *McClure's 3,000 Miles beyond the Rocky Mountains; Deseret News*, July 24, 1862, Jan. 16, 1878. In 1883 Call's Fort, already mentioned, had only 35 families. Among other settlements were Honeyville on the line of the Utah and Northern railway, organized as a ward in 1877, and Snowville, a stock-raising centre, fifty miles north-west of Corinne, settled by A. Goodliffe and others in 1876.

<sup>41</sup> For acts incorporating these towns, see *Utah Compiled Laws*, 740, 843-52. Grantsville was named after Col. Geo. D. Grant. *Richards' Utah Miscel.*, MS., 6. In the neighborhood of Tooele many kinds of farm and orchard products were raised. At Grantsville, also a farming settlement, there were 25 artesian wells. F. M. Lyman, John Rowberry, and Harrison Severe, in *Utah Sketches*, MS., 29, 151. For historical sketch of Corinne, see *Tulidge's Mag.*, ii. 243-6.

<sup>42</sup> Juab is Indian or Spanish-Indian for flat. For acts defining and extending the limits of the county, see *Utah Acts Legis.*, 1868, pp. 41-2; 1870, 127.

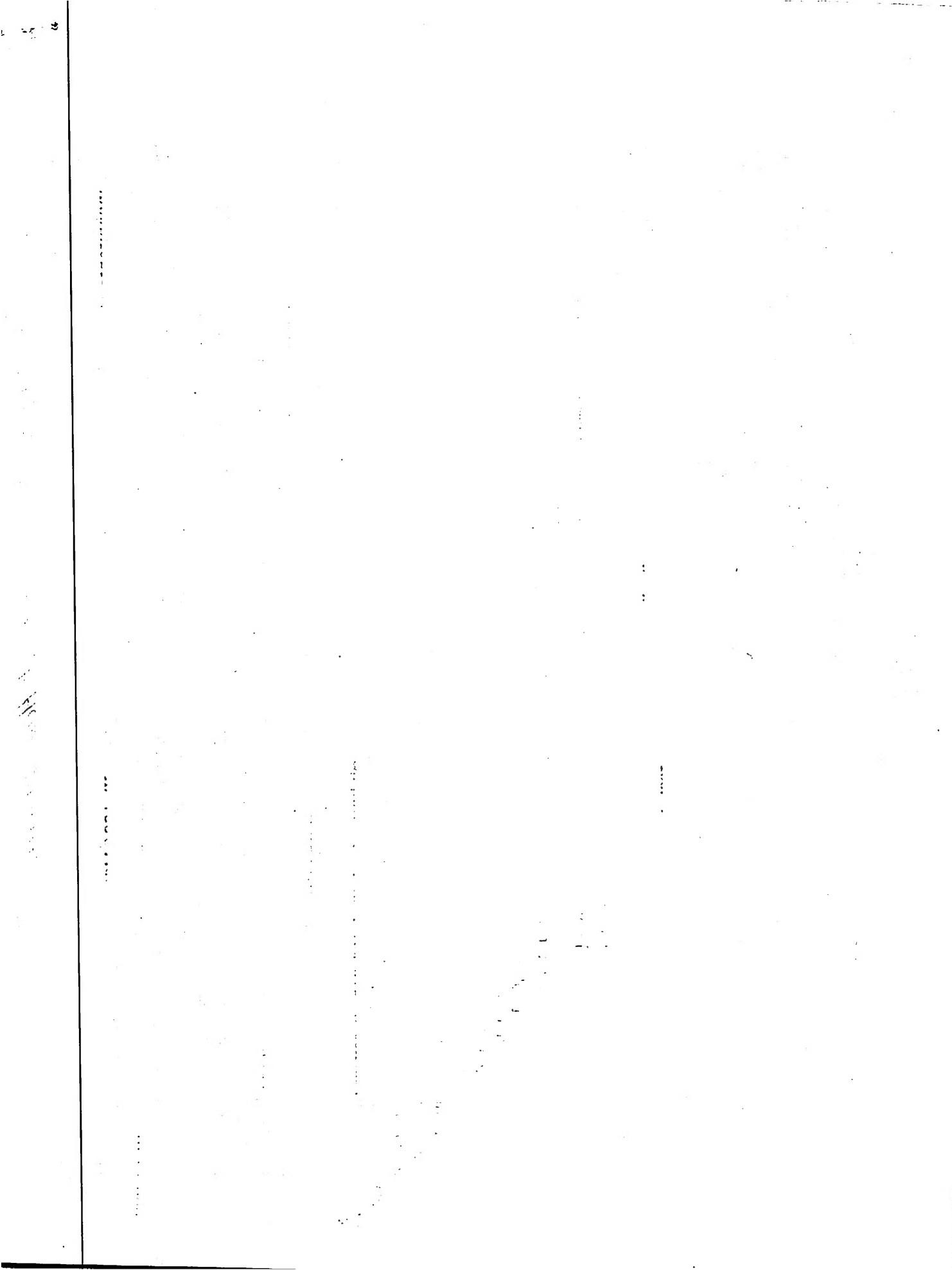
<sup>43</sup> Mona, eight miles north of Nephi, Juab, on the Utah Central, and Levan, seven miles east of Juab, were also promising settlements. At Nephi there were in 1880 two hotels, a furniture factory, and a large co-operative store. Geo. Teasdale, in *Utah Sketches*, MS., 112.

<sup>44</sup> The Utah Central and Denver and Rio Grande.

<sup>45</sup> In 1880 there were over 40,000 acres in tillth.

<sup>46</sup> Utah Lake is 40 miles in length, with an average width of 10 miles.

<sup>47</sup> In 1883 Salt Lake co. had 41,890 and Utah co. 23,472 inhabitants. *Utah Gazetteer*, 1884, 300.



inhabitants of Provo, the county seat, built up a settlement that ranked among the leading towns of Utah, with handsome public and private buildings, a theatre, a large tabernacle, and, as will presently be mentioned, the largest woollen-mill in the territory. Prominent among its industries was the drying of fruit, of which several hundred tons were forwarded yearly to market.<sup>48</sup> In 1883 the other principal towns were fairly prosperous, several of them, as Payson,<sup>49</sup> Spanish Fork,<sup>50</sup> and Springville,<sup>51</sup> having wealth and population sufficient to support a number of schools and churches, a theatre,<sup>52</sup> and the inevitable young men's and young women's mutual improvement associations.<sup>53</sup>

Uintah county, in the eastern portion of Utah, was organized in 1880,<sup>54</sup> with Ashley as the county seat.

<sup>48</sup> See, for act incorporating Provo, *Utah Acts Legis.*, 1866, 120-5; for names of municipal officers between 1861 and 1877, see *Provo City Revised Ordinances*, iv.-v.; in 1880, *Utah Sketches*, MS., where is a brief historical sketch of the town. Among the most prominent men in Provo may be mentioned Abraham O. Smoot, a native of Owen co., Ky., who joined the church in 1855, being then in his 21st year, and a few months later was ordained an elder. Of his missionary labors, and the part that he played during the exodus and the Utah war, mention has already been made. Chosen mayor of Salt Lake City in 1857, he was reappointed to that office at each election until 1866, when, declining the mayoralty, he served for twelve years in the legislature. In 1868 he removed to Provo, where he was also elected mayor, holding that office for twelve years, and receiving no pay for his services in that capacity in either city. In 1884 he was president of the Provo Manufacturing Company, the Provo Bank, the Provo branch of Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Institute, and the Utah county stake. *Utah Early Scenes in Church Hist.*, 17-31; *Tullidge's Mag.*, iii. 297-9.

<sup>49</sup> At Payson there was a coöperative store established, mainly by the efforts of Wm Douglas, who arrived in Utah in 1848. See for act incorporating Payson, *Utah Acts Legis.*, 1865, 42; for act extending limits, *Utah Laws*, 1882, pp. 18-19.

<sup>50</sup> Among the prominent citizens of Spanish Fork may be mentioned the bishop of ward, Geo. D. Snell, a descendant of one of the pilgrim fathers and a native of New Brunswick, whence he removed to Utah in 1854. In 1878 he was elected a member of the legislature. Wm Crcer of the same city, and an Englishman by birth, was also a member of the legislature in 1883, and served on some of the most important committees. In 1882 the limits of Spanish Fork City were altered. *Utah Laws*, 1882, 8.

<sup>51</sup> The first mayor of Springville was G. D. Wood, who came to Utah in 1848, and in 1884 was still mayor, though 78 years of age. His son, L. S. Wood, was also one of the prominent men of Springville.

<sup>52</sup> The Payson theatre was the second largest in Utah, and had a seating capacity of 800.

<sup>53</sup> Midway between Payson and Utah Lake, on the line of the Utah Central, the settlement of Benjamin was founded in 1870. *Utah Gazetteer*, 1884, 158.

<sup>54</sup> For organic act, see *Utah Laws*, 1880, 11-12.

In the same year Emery and San Juan counties, and in 1882 Garfield county, were organized, with Castle Dale, Bluff City, and Panguitch as their several seats.<sup>55</sup> Emery county was noted as an agricultural and mineral district, full of inherent wealth and resource. In Garfield county, below the junction of the Green and Grand rivers, is first encountered the weird scenery of the Colorado. Toward the south and in San Juan county the traveller, standing on the cliffs that overhang its banks, after making his way over leagues of sandstone, where there is no blade of grass or drop of water, sees below him the stream which Captain Cárdenas discovered in 1540,<sup>56</sup> still gliding peaceably, after a lapse of more than three centuries, through valleys as yet untrodden by man. Near the point below which the waters of the Green and Grand are named the Colorado, ran the eastern boundary line of Piute county, organized in 1865,<sup>57</sup> and of which Junction was the county seat.<sup>58</sup> Beaver City, in the county of that name west of Piute, had in 1883 a population of about 2,000, and was one of the principal manufacturing centres of southern Utah.<sup>59</sup>

In Sanpete county,<sup>60</sup> south of Utah and Uintah counties, Manti was in 1883 the largest and one of the most prosperous towns. Built on a solid rock near its suburbs, and at an elevation of several hundred feet, stood the walls of an unfinished temple, facing toward the west, and destined when finished to be one

<sup>55</sup> For organic acts, see *Utah Laws*, 1880, 4-5, 10-11, 1882, 98-101. Emery co. was named after Gov. Emery, and Garfield after President Garfield. Emery and San Juan were both bounded on the east by Colorado.

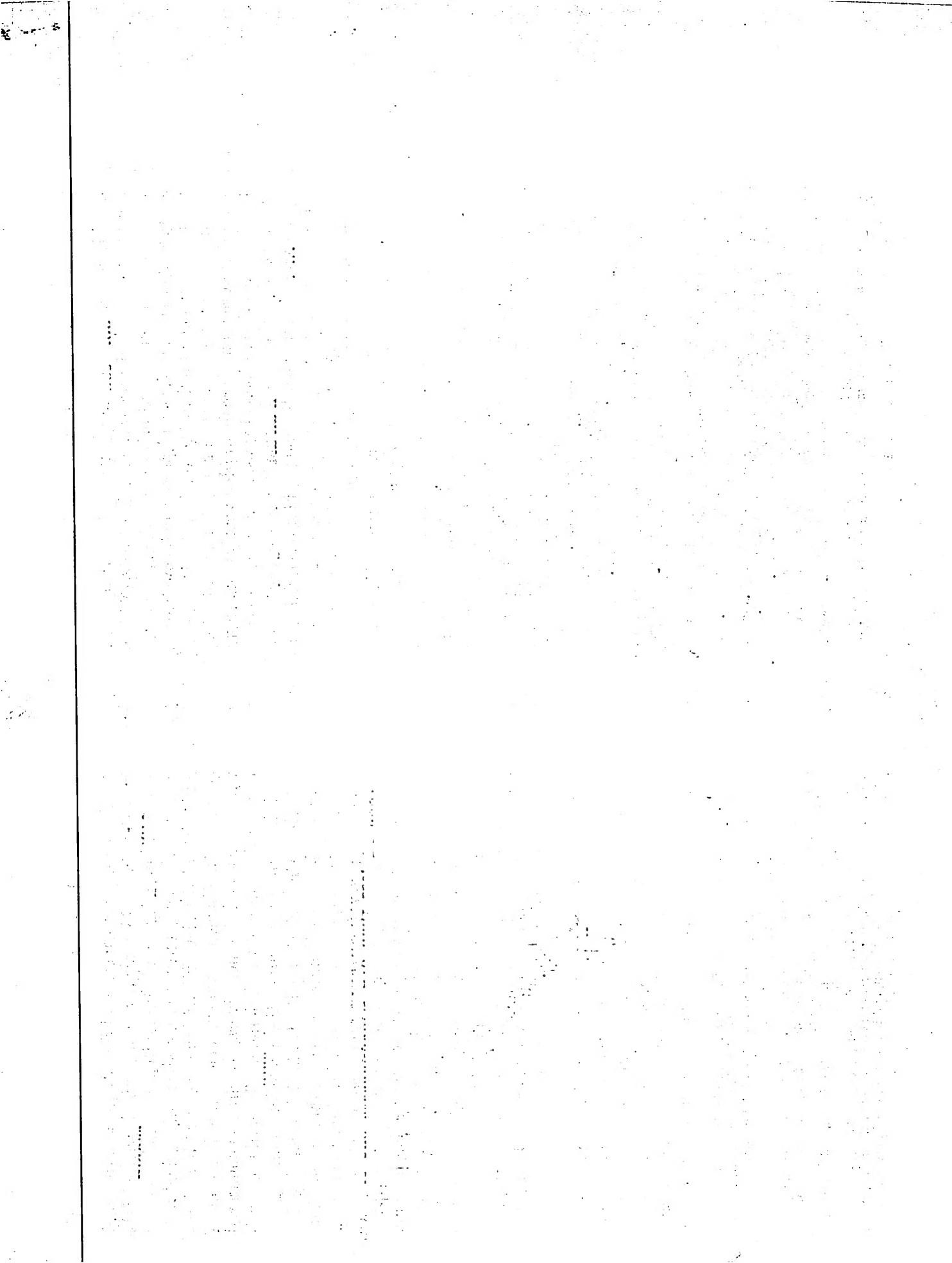
<sup>56</sup> See p. 1-5, this vol.

<sup>57</sup> *Utah Acts Legist.*, 1865, 16.

<sup>58</sup> *Utah Laws*, 1878, 48. Circleville, settled in 1860, was the county seat until 1868, when it was removed to Bullion. *Utah Acts Legist.*, 1874, 6; thence to Marysville, and again to Junction.

<sup>59</sup> Beaver was incorporated in 1867. *Utah Acts Legist.*, 1867, 4-5. For plan, see *Wheeler's Geog. Survey*, ii. 491.

<sup>60</sup> For act changing the limits of Sanpete, Utah, and Wasatch counties, see *Utah Laws*, 1880, 18-19. By act of 1864 the county seat of Sanpete co. was removed from Manti to Moroni, and by act of 1865 again fixed at Manti. *Utah Acts Legist.*, 1863-4, 21; 1865, 16.



of the finest in existence.<sup>61</sup> Ephraim City, incorporated in 1868,<sup>62</sup> contained in 1883 about 2,500 inhabitants, and rivalled the county seat in aggregate wealth, all its citizens being men of means, though none very rich. Among other towns and villages may be mentioned Spring City, nine miles north-east of Ephraim, incorporated in 1870; Mount Pleasant, second to Manti in population, incorporated in 1868; and Fairview, in the northern section of the county, incorporated in 1872, with an area of twenty square miles.<sup>63</sup>

In 1864 Albert Lewis and ten other citizens from Manti pitched their tents on a spot later forming a portion of Main street in Richfield, Sevier county, Lewis soon afterward building a hut of cottonwood logs, cedar posts, and mud. During this and the following year it is related that 600 bushels of wheat were harvested from 10 acres of land. In 1865, the settlement being then reënforced, a canal was made, eleven miles in length, tapping the waters of the Sevier. In this year, also, Sevier county was organized.<sup>64</sup> After the cessation of Indian raids in 1865-6, of which mention has already been made, other portions were occupied, several villages, among them Salina, Glenwood, Vermilion, and Joseph, being built on the banks of the river.

Parowan, the seat of Iron county, south of Sevier, had in 1883 a population of 800, the leading interests being farming and lumbering. Cedar City had about the same number,<sup>65</sup> and Summit, six miles south-west of Parowan, and Kanarra, formerly in Washington

<sup>61</sup> The site of Manti temple was chosen by Brigham, and ground was broken Apr. 30, 1877. The corner-stones were laid Apr. 14, 1879. *Deseret News*, May 7, 1879. For condition in 1882, see *Robinson's Sinners and Saints*, 163-5.

<sup>62</sup> *Utah Compiled Laws*, 828.

<sup>63</sup> Chester, about four miles west of Spring City, was settled in 1882 by R. N. Allred and others; Mayfield, ten miles south of Manti, by families from Ephraim and Fort Gunnison in 1873-5. In 1880 there were 16 considerable towns and villages in Sanpete co. J. B. Maiben, in *Utah Sketches*, MS., 173.

<sup>64</sup> Wm Morrison, Paul Poulson, and James M. Peterson, in *Utah Sketches*, MS., 134-6; *Utah Acts Legis.*, 1865, 16.

<sup>65</sup> For acts incorporating Parowan and Cedar, see *Utah Compiled Laws*, 1868, 808-11.

county, were prosperous farming villages. In Kane county, south of Iron, the first settlement, named Kanab, was established in 1870.<sup>66</sup> St George, the county seat<sup>67</sup> of Washington, and a few miles north of the Arizona line, was in 1886 one of the principal cities in southern Utah, and though built on alkaline sands and artificial soil, was one of the garden spots of the country. In its suburbs was a temple built of red sandstone, and dedicated in 1875, its baptismal font being presented by Brigham.<sup>68</sup>

In common with all the leading towns of Utah, St George was well supplied with schools, containing in 1883 no less than five school-houses, one of which belonged to the presbyterian mission. At that date there were in the territory 411 district schools,<sup>69</sup> and the total expenditure for school purposes was in 1879 about \$293,500, or some \$6 per capita of the school children,<sup>70</sup> the term lasting on an average little more than four months in the year.

Upon the establishment of schools belonging to other religious denominations, or as they were usually termed in Utah, mission schools, educational results were more satisfactory, and if much was professed, much was actually taught. The Saint Mark's grammar-school, founded in 1867 in connection with the

<sup>66</sup> *Utah Sketches*, MS., 100. Among other settlements were Johnson, some ten miles east of Kanab, Pahreah, near the junction of Pahreah River and Cottonwood Creek, settled in 1872, and Orderville, on the west bank of the Virgin, in 1875. In 1869 the seat of Kane co. was removed from Rockville to Toquerville. *Utah Acts*, 1869, 17.

<sup>67</sup> For act to incorporate St George, see *Utah Compiled Laws*, 814-20. It was made the county seat in 1863. *Utah Acts Legis.*, 1862-3, 5-6.

<sup>68</sup> For dedication and description, see *Millennial Star*, xxxvi. 252-5; *Deseret News*, Apr. 8, 1874, Jan. 17, Apr. 26, Sept. 13, 1876. For plan of St George, see *Wheeler's Geog. Surveys*, ii. 491. Six miles from St George was the village of Washington, and three miles north of Harrisburg the town of Leeds, first settled in 1868-9 by R. H. Ashley and others. Pinto, in the northern part of the county, was settled by Jacob Hamblin and others in 1856. The mining camp of Silver Reef was about one mile from Leeds.

<sup>69</sup> Of these 111 were primary, 60 intermediate, and 240 mixed. *Utah Gazetteer*, 1884, 293.

<sup>70</sup> *Rept Dist Schools*, 1880, p. 11. The value of district school property was in 1879 \$393,984.57, of private school property \$175,000.